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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1905.

### The Corporation Commission.

The State Corporation Commission was conceived by A. Caperton Braxton in a spirit of patriotism, and the ordinance creating it was admirably well drawn, But the commission would have been a fallure had Governor Montague used it for partisan purposes and officered it incompetent or designing men. We speak in full knowledge of the facts when we say that in selecting the commissioners the Governor put aside every scifish, consideration and appointed the best qualified men he could find. He did not have the entire body politic to select from, as many of the men best fitted for the position, for reasons sufficient to themselves, were unwilling to But he chose men who have made the commission an honorable suc-

It is no secret that Mr. Henry Fairfux was most refuctant to accept an appointment on the commission. Naturally so, He is a man of independent means, he has a delightful country estate, he loves country life and he has no taste for notoriety. Altogether, it was a sacrifice for him to serve. All his interests and inclinations were against it, but yielded to an overpowering sense of duty and took up his burden with the will and obligation of a true and loyal citizen. It was a sacrifice, but it was willingly made. He brought into his work his best talent and character. He labored even in the most trying weather and in defiance of mental and physical fatigue for his State, and his work speaks for itself. It was a splendid service for Virginia, performed in modesty and with no ado about it, but performed

in affectionate duty. We do not say this fore the sake of hestowing personal praise. Mr. Fairfax does not want it. He does not work for that sort of reward. He works, as all sincere men work, to satisfy a manly desire to serve his day and generation as best he may. We say it that the people of Virginia may know and that people outside of Virginia may know that there are yet unselfish inen and patriots in the Old Dominion, men who are as ready in peace as in war to respond to the call of State no matter what the sacrifice may involve. They are civic heroes. They are in peace what our Lees, our Jacksons, our Stuarts and the hosts of Confederate chieftains were in war, and if war should come they would be among the first to shoulder arms, Mr. Fairfax retires from the commission because he feels that he is now fairly entitled to an honorable discharge; and he is. He has done well and has won the esteem and good will of his associates, of the people of Richmond, of all Virginians who have taken the pains to observe his work. It is a good record and a good example.

Mr. Joseph E. Willard succeeds him in the same spirit. The office in itself is no inducement to Mr. Willard, It cannot be and many are asking why he has accepted. There is no secret about it. He accepted because he was called He accepted as Mr. Fairfax accepted in a spirit of civic duty. He accepted because his State asked for his services. He responded just us he did when volunteers were called for to fight with

Mr. Willard is a man of large affairs a financier of recognized ability, and he has had a valuable experience in the management of corporations. He will make competent and worthy successor to Mr. Fairfax and the affairs of the Corporation Commission will continue to be under intelligent and faithful manage-

#### \_\_\_\_\_\_ Democracy's Proud Record.

Judge Lewis is quoted as saying at Fast Hafford that he is amused at the desperate efforts of the Democrats to Civert attention from their town record by calling attention to his record as a reconstruction Republican who asked Grant for Federal troops in 1876. The Demecrats will be amused at Judge Lewis's amusement.

It would be a bit singular if the Dem ociats were trying to divert attention from a record of which they are proud. The assaults of the Republicans agains that record In this campaign have fallen flat, and already the Republicans are trying to divert their attention to the Roosevelt administration in order to get paid into the State school fund by the the minds of the people away from the pplendid record of management which the L'emocratic party has to its credit. As to their own State record, they cannot explain it, nor do they attempt to do it In a general way they claim that every thing good that has come to Virginia has been brought by the Underwood Constitution, and if there has been anything avil, they attempt to plead the statute of limitations.

party of Virginia on the school question. They now find themselves confronted with a record of school management and school progress that is not short of ramarkalite. And they find themselves between heaven and earth with their free book folly.

What have the Democrats of Virginia dene for the schools? They have from the beginning given freely of their means for their support; they have always encouraged their growth; and at no time when they have been in power have they shown anything but an earnest desire practically expressed, to chlarge and improve the educational opportunities of the children. The schools of Virginia were started under a Democratic administration, when William Henry Ruffner was made the first State superintendent and presented to the people of Virginia school system which is recognized by al intelligent men as being especially strong in preserving an even balance between State, county and district taxation for schools, thus on the one hand preventing the local communities from imposing on the State, and on the other hand fostering the true ideal of Democracy, each for all and all for each.

As soon as the school system was started in 1870, many communities in the State creeted school buildings and presented them to the State. Extra taxes were voted, although the poverty of the people were extreme, and in many localities the only considerable opposition came from the negroes, who derived all the benefits and paid no taxes. There was a slow, but steady growth of the system under Democratic management until teh Court of Appeals decided that coupons were receivable for taxes, and fund in the State, was crippled. It was the Henkel bill, a Democratic measure, that saved the schools at this critica juncture, and helped to carry them forward to still greater usefulness. One of the most fru!tful measures ever pass ed in behalf of the schools was the Watson bill, introduced and pressed by a Democrat. It enabled boards of supervisors to levy additional taxes from railroads for county and district funds. This law alone, has added millions of dollars to the school funds, most of which has gone to the country schools.

For thirteen years Democratic Legis latures have appropriated directly from the treasury the sum of \$200,000 annually to the State school fund for the common schools. The Republicans claim in their platform that "the Democratic party has never availed itself of the opportunity to increase the State support of the schools," but has "held such support down to the minimum required by the Constitution." This statement of the Republicans is just as accurate as their other statements about the Democratic party and the schools. How about this \$100,000 appropriation? It is not obligatory, and its regular appropriation by Demogratic Legislatures shows the practical interest of the party in the public schools. And how about the State trainiter schools?

The State Female Normal School at Carmville was started by Democratic legislation, and has been upheld and strengthened until now there are 700 students in attendance and its annual income from the State is \$30,000. The Vir ginia Polytechnic Instituto at Blacks burg, under Democratic legislation, has grown into one of the most important institutions of its kind in this country. Its benefit to the boys of Virginia is incalculable. Last year it received from a Democratic Legislature \$165,000 for building purposes, and \$46,750 for main-It was under Democratic auspices that old William and Mary was revived, its normal department enables the boys of the State at small cost to train themselves to become teachers in our public schools. It receives \$25,000 annually. The Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, receives \$25,000 a year, and the University of Virginia \$50,000, upon condition that Virginia students receive instruction free of charge. Summer normal schools have been encouraged, that teachers may have the opportunity to improve themselves at small cost.

What have the Democrats done for the regroes? In addition to the fact that free schools are open to them throughout the State, the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg has been treated liberally by Democratic Legislatures. The sum of \$505,000 has been given this school since its foundation. It should be remembered that this money has come very largely from tho taxes paid by white Democrats. The school receives \$15,000 annually from the State. The negro reformatory for the care and practical education of minor n ale negroes receives from the State \$10,-637 a year.

This is what the Democratic party is coing for the negro. And let it not be forgotten that the total amount of State taxes paid by the negroes for all purposes is less by \$100,000 than the amount it costs to pay the criminal expenses of the negroes and to care for the colore in sane. The amount paid by the negroes into the State treasury for all purposes is approximately \$223,000. The amount of criminal expenses incurred each year in the State on account of the negroes, and the amount paid by the State to take care of the colored insane, is ap proximately \$320,000. The total amoun regroes on real and personal property just covers the amount paid annually by tersburg.

Is this a record to dodge? Is it not s record that the Republicans would like to be able to have? And what of the future? A committee appointed by a Democratic Legislature is now looking into the matter of establishing another Female Normal School. The Democratic party is pledged The Republicans made a bad political by the convention of 1994 to give addimistake in attacking the Democratic tional State aid to the common schools.

There is a strong demand in many of the country districts for better paid teachers and longer terms. These improvements must come either from surplus funds of from increased taxation. The Democratte plati is to take surplus funds it the State treasury and use them for the betterment of the country schools The Democratic plan is to improve the country schools and let the negroes a lienn plan is to give the negro all he, gets now, and add at least \$100,000 of taxes a year to the backs of the white people in order to provide the negroes with free books and to provide the Republicar party with additional votes.

### An Important Convention.

A convention of vital interest to South ern States has been called to meet in the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., on November 9th and 10th, for the purpose tion and uniform quarantine haws. The call is signed by the Covernors of Tenn essee, L. uislann, Maryland, Virginia Flor du, Mississippi West Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, South Caro lina, Georgia and Texas, and also by the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce in several of the leading Southern cities The signers of the circular say that dr the attempt which has been made by various cities, towns and communities in the South to protect themselves yellow fover, the most stringent, and a times possibly unnecessary and burder some, measures have been adoptedmeasures that not only tended to cripple and destroy trade and commerce, but that seriously intereferred with the freedom and happiness of the people. "It is evident, therefore," they proceed, "that some uniform system of quarantine be adopted that will allay the apprehension of the people and minimize the dangers resulting from ar outbreak of this discase. Nothing esaid be more fatal to the business and prosperity of our fair land than a partic-inspired quarantine It is, therefore, necessary that the varlous communities of the South under stand each other on this grave ques tion." The signers speak with equaconcern of the immigration question, and say that unless proper safeguards are Instituted now, undesirable, and ever dangerous, immigrants will invade the South in such numbers as inevitably to lower the standard of citizenship, do

stroy our present peace of labor conditions and mongrelive our population. To consider these two questions the convention is called as above noted and will be attended by Governors of the Southern States, members of Congress, commissioners of agriculture, delegate at large from such congressional district, mayors of cities, one representative from each university and one representative from national, State, county o city Boards of Health, one representative from each railroad system, one re preseltative from each newspaper and pot more than five representatives from each commercial organization in the

South It is unnecessary to impress upon the people of Virginia the importance of the conference, and we hope that delegates will be selected as outlined and that the city of Richmond will be properly represented. \_\_\_\_\_

### "The Quintessence of Shaw."

The New York librarian who endeavored to restrict the circulation of Mr. George Bernard Shaw's collected plays has succeeded only in bringing a whirlwind about his cars. Incidentally, he has had the opportunity to learn at first hand a few of the elementary principles of modern advertising. With his usual astuteness, Mr. Shaw has skilfully turned the incident to his own advantage, both personal and pecuniary. In a thoroughly characteristic letter he has bristled with defen sive epigram in the hedge-hog manner and has attained for the personality, opin ions and works of Shaw a publicity which the most enterprising press agent could scarcely have secured. So errant is hu man nature, indeed, that booksellers re port a largely increased demand for the outlawed volumes; and it may be freely predicted that the production of his forthcoming play, "Major Barbara," la con parison with which he assures us that "Man and Superman" is "the merest Sunday school tract," will be attuned to a steady use of the "Standing Room Only sign.

Mr. Bernard Shaw is a character, and he does not care who knows it. He is a wilful eccentric, a professional oddity, a living paradox, a personified whimsey. He ts also, in the words of one of the foremost dramatic critics in America, "moralist, Fabianite, vegetarian, playwright, critic, Wagnerite, Ibsculte, jester to the cosmos, and the most serious man on the " Thus Mr. James Huneker sums him up in his brilliant essay, "The Quintessence of Shaw''; and Mr. Huneker adds the clever comment that the Shaw literary pedigres is-W. S. Gilbert out of Ibsen. This is illuminating analysis at its best; but Shaw is the great Unabashed. Troublesome modesty has never kept him from stepping forward and claiming his own. 'I am an artist," he writes in his recent letter, "Everybody knows I know better than your public library officials what is proper for people to read, whether they are young or old." And again, "I have honor and humanity on my side, wit in my head, skill in my hand and 'a higher life for my aim." The attack upon his book he sets down to "Comstockery," and Comstockery, as any child should



every-day life. Ask your dentist

# Pain

usually results from inflam-mation either external or internal. It would interest you to see the wonderful effects of

# Acid Iron Mineral

on any form of inflammation. Stops flow of blood, drives out inflammation. A. I. M. is not a medicine, but merely a specific of soft mineral disolved in purest spring water. drugglat, or by mail from

Acid Iron Mineral Co., Salem, Va.

know. "Is the world's standing joke a the expense of the United States

With all his foibles and affectations literature has in this fluent Irishman man whose cleverness knows no bounds As to his works, opinions vary. They are twaddle, or they are art in its high est estate. In the meantime, Shaw the man, Shaw the irrepressible expounder of society to the universe, is here among is, alive, kicking like a steer, and altogether to be reckoned with. What shall we do with him? We raise the question alas, only to drop it like a hot coa The squelching of Shaw is an undertaking from which the mind draws back ighast. But at least it is certain that it he is ever to be drowned and his vagaries require the force of a far stronger oppo sition than that exercised by a ridden and be-bookwormed librarian.

#### "Iron Saints."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "And Joseph's master took him, and put him into the prison."—Gen. xxxix.
"Whose feet they hurt in the stocks; the iron entered into his soul."—Prayer Book Version, Psalm cv: 18.

It was not a prison like those which we are familiar-niry, well lit and

conducted by humane men. Those who have seen the dreary prisor at Tangier will be able to form a better conception of what the place was like Imagine a large gloomy hall, with ne windows, a dirt floor or paved with flags black with filth; no light nor air, save what might struggle through a narrow grated aperture, where the friends of th oor wretched inmates pass in the bread and water, their sole food. No arrange ments of any kind for cleanliness or the separation of the prisoners. All day long there is the weary clash of fetters ar the victims slowly drag themselves over the floor.

This was a hard life for Joseph who was wont to wander at will over the broad sunlit Syrian plains. Confinement s distasteful to all, but intolerable to the young, and especially those in whose voins flow the untamed Arab Some may not realize how priceless freedom is, because they have never lost it In addition to the sense of confinement there was the constant presence of his unkles were galled by the action of his chains. Thus he enjoyed the favor of lowed exceptional liberty with its gloomy walls, so he could reach the inmates but with each step the rattle of the chains reminded him he was a prisoner

Besides all this his religious training must have added to his distress. He had geen taught in his childhood by his father that good would come to the good and cyll to the bad; that prosperity was the sign of divine favor and adversity of God's anger. And Joseph had tried to be good. He has kept his father's commandments and acted righteously. what had he gained by his integrity? the murderous jealousy and hat red of his own flesh and blood. Had he not in the full flush of youth resisted the blundishments of the beautiful Egyptian because he would not sin against God? And what had he gained by that? Reproaches and this undeserved imprison ment. Had he not been kind and gentle to his fellow prisoners, speaking comfort to their hearts? And what had he gained by that? To judge by what he saw, simply nothing; he might as well have kept his kindness to himself.

Was it, then, any use to try to be Was there a God who rewards good? every man according to his work? You who have been misunderstood, who for seeds of holiness and love sown, reaps only disappointment, loss, suffering an hate; you know something of what poor Joseph felt in that wretched dungeon

Memory and disappointment also poured their bitter drops into his cup. What had become of those early dreams of his coming greatness? Were they not from God? Was there no truth, no fidelity in heaven or earth? Had God forsaken him? Had his father forgotten him? Did his brothers even think of him? Would they ever try to find bim? Was he to spend his whole life in that dungeon, dragging on a weary it'e, and all because he had dared to do right? Ah! What wonder if the young heart weighed down almost to the point of

breaking! Yet this imprisonment not only strengthoned his character, but actually served Joseph's temporal interests. That very prison was the place where the state prisoners were bound. Thither were sent even the court magistrates, "thief butler" and "chief baker" do not seem much to us, but they were titles for very sugust people. Such men would now talk freely with Joseph, and in so doing give him an insight into political parties and a knowledge of affairs generally,

which in after days must have been of

With all these thoughts surging within we can well understand that "the from entered into his soul." This is a profound trust, for it wrought in him a silent endurance, a fortitude and a strength which is the framework of a noble character. Do not fl'non from suffering. Bear it sliently, patiently and with resignation, for it is God's ricthed of infusing from into your spiritual forces.

lo softness. He was perhaps a little quotit by his dotting father. He was as proud of his honors and his coat. He was rather given to telling tales. He was as full of his dreams and himself. None of these were really grave faults, but he lacked the strength, grip and power to rule himself, and, therefore, others. But after these two years prison, what a change! He carrier himself with a wisdom, modesty, courage and manly resolution that never fall him. He has learned to hold his peace and walt. Truly the iron had entered into

The world wants Iron dukes, battallons, fron sinews and thows of steel And God wants Iron saints. only one way of imparting iron into the moral nature, and that is by suffering So God lets His chosen saints sufter.

Are you in prison for doing right? Are the golden years slipping away is enforced monotony? Are you beset by opposition, misunderstanding, and scorn? Then take heart! The time is not wasted. God is putting you through His iron treatment. The crown of suffering precedes the golden crown of glory. Iron is entering into your soul to make it strong and brave.

Some aged eye may peruse these words. Do you ask why does God sometimes fill a whole life with discipline, and give but few (if any). opportunities for showing the iron in the soul? That very question goes far to prove our giorious destiny. There must be another world we are being so carefully trained.

God counts a human life of reventy or eighty years of suffering not too long an education for a soul wnich shall 'serve and enjoy Him forever." Joseph could have foreseen the future severe years in prison.

If only we could see all that awaits us of service and honor in the palace of the Great King, we would gladly receive the trials which He sends. You are being trained by God illmself for service in His house and in the upper spaces of His vost universe.

'Ye fearful saints, fresh coura; e take, The clouds you so much dread Are big with mercy and stall break In blessings on your head.

France and Germany have reached ar micable adjustment in Morecce; Norway and Sweden have separated bloodshed; England and Jarran have fallen on each other's necks; the Moros as heretofore, thoroughly pacified; and all is quiet in old Havana. The peace dove is in short, sadly overworked. If this kind of thing goes on, it is perfectly evident that she will have to build a nest and raise a family. The world can't stand for race suicide among the peace-doves.

Virginia rural districts are calling fo more workmen and every metropolitar district in the land is crying aloud for more work. Having thus passed along a valuable economic lint, we return to our regular dutles.

all English made goods. As to whether this kind of thing is a paying proposition, let them write the Empress of China or Secretary W. Taft, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Schiff says that as a director of the Equitable he always did his duty, tut falls to mention whether it was his duty towards his neighbor.

The fervor of Witte's reception in St. Petersburg was no doubt largely due to natural joy over his escape from the American mosquito. If the Czar really feels so grateful to

M. Witte let him appoint the great acemaker to an office that is guaranteed bomb-proof. That Chicago man who swallowed i

lead pencil was no doubt only preparing to write on "The Human Interior." That rool game of the insurance com

panies invariably left the stockholders safely bunched in the side-pocket.

Then again there are Taft and Cantoen rising to remark that they make a pretty good pair to draw too.

And then Andy Hamilton, who was keeper of the pool, always got along so swimmingly.

## Horse Show Outfits

Ordered Now. If you want to have a Tallor-

GOWN For Morning or Evening Wear; A Riding Habit, Walking Skirt,

or any other garment necessary to complete your tollet, If you want to purchase the best material at the most ren-sonabe price; If you want finish and fit guaranteed—then see

Glickman & Aaron, Ladles' Tallors,

403 East Grace St., Richmond, Va.

# 7 Big Groceries Stores.

That's the reason we are selling our goods so cheap and they are the best at that, and when you buy some-thing from us which does not give the best of satisfaction, then return them to us. For

# Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.

per sack

Minest ELGIN BUTTEN,
per pound

Largest 86c BROOMS,

Finest Breakfast Bacon, 12c per 1b.

# The August Grocery Co.

611-615 East Marshall, Phone 1232, Brook Averue and Clay, Phone 1055 720-722 West Cary St., 'Phone 352. 114 North Eighteenth St., 'Phone 332. Eighteenth and Main, 'Phone 1997. 1525-27 West Cary St., 'Phone 1230. MONROE MARKET, Phond 786.

### THE WEATHER.

Forceast: Virginia-Fair Sunday and Monday: light, variable winds. North Carolina-Fair Sunday and Mon-day; light to fresh east winds.

Conditions Yesterday. 

Average......74 1-2. Highest temperature yesterday.......
Lowest temperature yesterday......
Mean temperature yesterday.....
Normal temperature for September...
Pagastize from pagastizers

Thermometer This Day Last Year Conditions in Important Cities.

CONGITIONS IN MARCON CONTROL OF THE Rain
P. cloudy
Rain
Cloudy
Clear
Clear
Rain
Clear
Pain
1 ar P. cloudy 1905. October 1, 190 HIGH TIDE.

# RHYMESFORTODAY

Oh, Chauncey, Come Up With a Smile.

Where is he who used to glory
In a funny little joke?
Who, 'mid shouts, would launch a story
Through the after-dinner smoke?
Where is he I really can't see—
I would tell you if I knew:
Come, where are you, Mr. Chauncey,
Mister Chauncey M. Depew?

Ah, there, Chauncey!
Say, what's become of you?
Why don't you ever drop around
And wag and joke a few?
Speak up Chauncey!
Say, what's become of you?
Me soul's athirst to crack a joke
With Chauncey, M. Depew. Ah, there, Chauncey!

Where is he who used to double Up with laughter all he saw? Can it be he's in some trouble? Worried, slandered, sad?—O law! Where is he whose wit would tickle Every magnate that he knew? Can it be he's in a pickie? Can it, Chauncey M. Depew?

> Ah, there, Chauncey! Say, what's become of you? Do you know you look too gloomy Now to crack a joke or 2? Speak up, Chauncey!
> And tell me how you do—
> For I pine to joke with ChaunceyYes, with Chauncey M. Depew.

Dinner-table on a roar?
'Mid me tears I rise to bet the
Drinks he'll never juke no mo
Since that Egin-table story. What are banquet jokes to 50 What are banquet but something bo What's a jest but something Mister Chauncey M. Depew Ah, there, Chauncey!

Say, what's the row with you?
Do you know you're acting glumsome?

some?
Are you, maybe, in a stew?
These up, Chauncey!
There's something wrong with you;
That frown ain't right for Chauncey
M. Depew, Depeu, Repue.
H. S. M.

# There Was a Limit.

An Irishman one day went into the shop of a barber to get shaved. After being properly scated and the lather about half applied, the harber was called to an adjoining room, where he was deabout half applied, the harbor was called to an adjoining room, where he was detained for some time. The barber had had in the shop as a pet a monkey, which was continually initiating its master. As soon as the latter left the room the monkey grabbed the brush and proceeded to finish lathering the Iristman's face. After doing this he took a razor from its case and stropoed it and then turned to the Irishman to shave him. "Shtop that!" such lat. "Ye can tuck the towel in me neck and put the soap on me face, but, begorin, yer father's got to shave me!"—New York World.

## Not Twice.

Nora had been told to say at the door that her mistress was not at home when certain callers appeared upon the scene, it evidently went much against the grain for her to make herself responsible for even so small a white lie, but she promised to do so and, with certain modifications, she kept her word.

"Is Mrs. Blank at home?" queried the caller.

caller, "For this wan tolme, Mrs. Smithers, she ain't," said the maid; "but hivin help her if she ashk me again. I'll not left twoice for anybody livin'."—New York World.

### What Worried Her.

The dirl-"That horrid fellow is star-ing at me persistently." The Man-"Shall I.go over and site his face." The Girl-"No. Tell ne if there's too much powder on my nese and if my hat's on straight,"—Cleveland Trader,

### Heard and Seen in PublicPlaces

Mr. Boggs-it does not matter about his other name, for everybody, especially the drug store people, know Boggs. He is one of the best-known Knights of the Grip Sack on the road! He halls from Philadelphia and he sills druggists' specialties all over the South. Everybody knows Boggs.

phy's for a day or wo. He had a heart to heart talk with alTimes-Dispatch man, and here is a part of what he said: "You talk about rusts and combines

and such things. and such things. \ tell you there is right here in Richmand one of the most right, dictatorial, commanding and demanding trusts that have ever run up with in all my travel, and I have done considerable traveling, too. This trust is made up of little niggirs, and they have an absolute monopely of the business of carrying drummers' sample cases. You know drummers, like me, who sell specialties, have to carry a pretty large sample case, and our custom when doing up a town, is to hire a boy by the day or hour to carry the sample case. A dollar a day is usually considered a pretty good price for his service, but a lot of little niggers in Richmend have formed a trust, and not one of them will touch a sample case for less than \$1.50\text{ for a day, or a fraction thereof. They have a combline that is oftensive and defensive, for they hang around the hotels where the drummers stop, catch up all the business, and if a new boy dates to come rigid, dictatorial, commanding and defor they hang around the hotels where
the drummers stop, catch up all the
business, and if a new boy dares to come
in and 'cut prices,' he is pounced upen
by the members of the trust and beaten
off the street. I have seen them do it,
and never a politeman was in hearing.
The prices of 'the trust' are away up
and beyond those prevailing in any other
Southern town. They are fifty per cent,
above those of Norfolk, Petersburg, Danville and Lynchburg, and seventy-five per
cent, over those of many Southern
towns. Is Richmotd going to submit to
this?".

The T-D man masses the question was

The T.-D. man passes the question up to the T. P. A.

I have been delving a little deeper into the old-time newspaper shown me by a city official and to which reference was made in this column yesterday. This ancient paper is a cyrlosey in its way. It is a four-page journal, with four columns to the page. The title is lengthy and is as follows:

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER

The fairness as well as the indepen-dence of the editor and management is expressed in the motto just under the date line, which reads as follows:

Open To All Parties; but'

The editorial column is very brief, and expressed in the fewest number of words possible to use but they are right to the point. There are some ads, in the paper other that the peculiar one noticed yesterday, that would surprise and startle the present generation, but maybe it is better not to reproduce them. It is worthy of note that all the S's used in this paper are of the old-fashloned kine; that is to say, they are made as we now make an "f."

The city official who owns this ancient the area who refress to allow his name. other than the peculiar one noticed

file and who refuses to allow his name to be called would not take a mint of money for these old papers-at least, he says he wouldn't.

### Best Soil for Buckwheat.

A gravelly soil for Buckwheat.

A gravelly soil with clay sub-soil is best for buckwheat. It should follow on grass land, and the sed ought to be covered with manute and plowed under july before seedlar. A good seed bed is lust as important to use the sampting so of the sed of the sed

Impediment.

Prue-Why don't you beak the engagement if you find you ho longer love him. Marjorte-Tve just discovered that he wants to break it himself.

## Vigorous Rubbing With Dixie Nerve and Bone Liniment

will cure Sprains, Strains and all Pains. For Neu-ralgia and all Rheumatic Pains it has no superior. Don't suffer, but persist in rubbing hard and long with Dixle Nerve and Bone Liniment. Large bottles, 25 cents. Trial size, 15 cents.

Owens & Minor Drug Co.